

# EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN.



## WEAR OLD DUDS IN GARDEN

When Pattering in Back Yard is Good Time to Wear Them Out.

### OLD BROGANS FOR THE FEET

Something Easy to Slip Into and Which Do Not Necessarily Have to Be Cleaned and Worn Inside of Home.

"In the discussion of gardening equipment last week I overlooked one matter that is of real importance," says a Garden Page writer, "and that is the proper costume. Old clothes are, of course, in order and there is usually, according to my experience, no lack of them. In any case you must realize that gardening means working in and with the soil, the earth, the good brown dirt that sticks like a brother to clothes and hands and shoes. Therefore, keep a suit of otherwise negligible value solely for garden work, or do the right thing and keep a suit of overalls and jumper near the back door, where you can slip it on even for half an hour's weeding. In all probability half of my readers are now ready to have me suggest a suitable gardening costume for women, but here I must respectfully decline. To make useful suggestions along any line one must first know his subject well; second, have original ideas regarding it, and, third, be able to express them intelligently and in the right terms. In two of these respects, at least, I realize my fatal limitations, and as to the third I foresee that the idea might be all too original for consideration.

#### Programs Are Good.

"Returning to the general subject, I advise also a pair of typical brogans—heavy, large, easy fitting boots, which you can slip into and out of quickly, and which you would not at any time expect to wear as far as the dining room or parlor—this provision in order to prevent the profanation of choice rug and polished floors. I wonder sometimes why some one doesn't introduce the European peasant's wooden sabot for garden work, although it has, I confess, the disadvantages of being low cut.

#### Some Wear Gloves.

"That brings in, by the way, a detail of which some may doubt the truth and a recommendation that may appear unjustified—namely, the wisdom of wearing a high cut boot for summer work. I have tried both—in fact, have gone all the way from rubber soled sneakers to knee high rubber boots, and I am all for a good, stout leather, high-laced boot. It may rank second or lower in coolness, but for comfort it leaves any sort of tie or pump floundering under a load of sand and gravel that comes in "over the sunwale" at every step. In brief, for gardening, as for comfortable "cross-country" tramping, the light, thin soled, low cut Oxford is a delusion and a snare.

#### Gloves are Another Item.

"Gloves are another item about which I am just as definitely decided, although here personal preference cuts a larger figure. To me, half the joy of gardening is getting my fingers into the warm, moist earth. It is a satisfying sensation; it suggests real work; and, after all, if it leaves grimy traces in the skin, they constitute an honorable scar rather than a stain. Incidentally, careful transplanting and delicate weeding do not permit of even a surgeon's rubber glove, so except when digging, welding a mallet or using a heavy tool, or when working among thorny bushes, leave the gloves in the cellar or tool house."

## HANGING BASKETS SHOULD BE FILLED WITH GOOD SOIL

To obtain the best results from hanging baskets, good soil and careful attention must be given. Lay the basket with moss and fibrous turf, then fill in the interior with good rich potting soil. Tuberos root begonias form hand-

some subjects and fuchsia of a drooping habit are desirable, also ivy leaved geranium, petunias, geraniums, tradescantia, and the erect and drooping asparagus, decumbens and aspergeri.

Hanging baskets must be watered regularly and sufficiently at each application. Never allow the soil to become dry.

## Do Not Be Afraid to Cut Away Wood in Trimming Rose Bush

Do not be too tender hearted when pruning roses. To some people pruning roses is like punishing children when the chastisement is really needed. It hurts the parents' feelings so much that it is often neglected, but if roses are to do their best do not spare the bush.

First of all, plant more roses this spring even if necessary to dig up the "golden glow" that was planted three or four years ago to make room for this year's planting of roses.

Henry Hicks, the "big tree" nurseryman, says that gardening is only a matter of progression anyway. The people who get the real enjoyment from gardening do something different almost every year.

When the rose bushes are first planted cut them back to about four inches from the ground in the advice of W. L. McKay. This sounds ruthless but it is necessary.

Then every year in the middle of March cut them back to about eight inches from the ground. This will force the growth of new wood, which will have blossoms in June. Ramblers and climbers bloom from last year's wood and should not be cut at all unless you wish to keep them within definite bounds or to stimulate wood growth.

When ramblers are in good yellow, but like the Planter blooms from the old wood, makes a large bush and is one of the first in bloom. This rose should not be pruned much.

Madame Planter flowers only from the old wood, so this rose is one of the exceptions to the rule and should not be pruned very much. Give it sufficient room to grow into a large bush. Madame George Brunt is another good white rose and the foliage is practically immune to the attacks of insects. The blossom is single, but of a delicate character in the bud and in the flower.

"Even yellow is a good yellow, but like the Planter blooms from the old wood, makes a large bush and is one of the first in bloom. This rose should not be pruned much.

## PALMS SHOULD BE GIVEN LARGE POT AND LOOSE LOAM

Palms should not be over potted, but a pot bound condition of the roots is likely to be injurious, especially when there is neglect in the matter of watering and syringing or sponging. In repotting remember the plants do best in small pots. The ideal soil for palms is a good rich loam, leaf mould and a good addition of sharp sand. Good garden soil mixed with an equal quantity of one of the various advertised brands of humus and a little sand will give splendid results. After repotting see that the new soil is made firm in the pot.

## RASPBERRY ANTHRACNOSE CURABLE WITH SPRAY

Raspberry anthracnose has been troubling the fruit growers of this and other states quite a bit for a long time. It is now found that much can be done in checking this disease, which affects especially the blackcaps, and also the purple sorts (Columbian), by spraying the dormant wood with a strong solution of iron sulphate or (green) copperas, a pound to the gallon of water, and following this up by two sprayings with Bordeaux mixture during the fore part of the growing season. A few days or a week before the buds actually push out is the right time for applying the first or dormant spray.

## Sprouted Potatoes Give Much Better Crop Satisfaction

One expects ordinarily to plant potatoes not earlier than the last of this month or early in May, depending upon the texture and condition of the particular soil. But wherever a little extra care can be given, considerable time can be saved by sprouting the seed potatoes indoors before planting them. It isn't too late to do this even now, but next year, if you keep these notes as a reminder, you can begin as early as the first week in March, and, by getting a crop of "spuds" in not more than seven or eight weeks, thoroughly surprise and outdo your neighbors.

A grower who has achieved notable and gratifying success along this line says that his best record was made when he brought up from the cellar a bushel of tubers which had already developed half-inch sprouts. These were carefully spread on trays in a light room where the temperature could be maintained between forty and sixty-five degrees. The sprouts did not increase in length under this treatment, but, together with the surface of the tubers, took on a greenish-bronze appearance. On April 15 each potato was carefully placed in a hill, in light sandy loam soil, a pint of mixed hen manure and ashes being applied and worked into each hill. The yield was no less than fifteen bushels in just seven weeks!

In sprouting potatoes in this way take care not to let the sprouts become more than an inch long, and be sure not to break them off in placing. As with all other plant growth the shoots will be slender, pale and weak as long as kept in the dark; light, as well as a slightly lowered temperature, will induce stockier, harder and therefore more desirable tissue.

## Magnolias Should Be Planted Right Now to Get Best Results

The magnolia is the best example of the soft, brittle, spongy-rooted plants, which on that account are best planted right now, when broken roots will most quickly heal. For best results the roots should be moved in a good, large ball of earth; in any event, it will pay to avoid cheap nurserymen and cheap stock and buy only large, strong specimens that are certain to have been carefully dug and that are shipped with a generous amount of earth around the roots, and securely burlapped.

In planting, carefully remove, preferably with a sharp knife, all flower buds, for newly set plants cannot be expected to become well established and produce flowers at the same time. These buds are easily recognized, being large and plump and borne at the tips of the branches. The larger specimens should be soaked to prevent further root breakage or disturbance caused by high winds.

Water the plants generously, especially during the first summer, and do it in an oush water a lawn, or, in fact, any sort of plant—that is, soak the soil thoroughly wherever it shows the need of any water, and do not give it more until another thorough soaking is required. During the hottest weather a mulch of rotted leaves, lawn rakings or peat will help to prevent the loss of moisture from the soil by evaporation.

A good rich soil containing peat or other typical humus is the most desired medium for their growth, much as in the case of rhododendrons. Also a somewhat sheltered location or temporary protection from winter winds is worth while. The species which bloom before the leaves, especially, appear to best advantage against a background of evergreen or a building of dull tones.

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## WOMEN ACTIVE IN TENNIS

### Spring Season Brings Out Many Aspirants for Honors.

### TOURNAMENTS ARE INSPIRING

Increased Number Over the Country Have Effect of Interesting Many Players of Various Classes.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Preparations throughout the length and breadth of the land point to the fact that lawn tennis for women is to experience considerable activity this season. The women's side of the game has not followed the sure and steady growth which has advanced the men's play and tournaments during the last decade. In this country the women's tournaments and the enthusiasm of the women players has been as fitful and mercurial as the springtime season. There was a tremendous impetus when Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, at the time Miss May Sutton, went abroad and captured the English national championship after having won all the honors possible in this country. No other American, man or woman, has ever been able to accomplish the same thing. May Sutton's name and her battering ram strokes were famous and set to music in the "halls," and for a season or two there was a tremendous boom in women's lawn tennis, which died away, and until this season displayed no signs of being revived.

Served as Inspiration.

The ranking of the women players last season, for the first time, appears to have served as the inspiration for the greater number of tournaments devoted to women

which appeared on the national list when it was issued recently. The greatly increased number of women's tournaments was one of the features of the list of meetings, and it has caused more than one tournament committee at this time to make arrangements for women's play where it had only been the intention to decide the men's events. The eastern women are beginning to understand, just as their brothers are awakening to the truth, that it has an abundance of hard and fast tournament competition which has developed the Californians to the pinnacle of success, and which gives them the top places in every department of the game. One of the first ten on the women's list, Miss Mary Browne, No. 1; Mrs. B. O. Bruce, No. 2; Miss Florence Sutton, No. 3; and Miss Anita Myers, No. 4, are all of California.

The list, when it was issued last autumn, made it evident that the women's game was woefully weak in the eastern states, and at once some of the leading spirits, like Miss Marie Wegner, Mrs. Darger Wallach, Mrs. Frederick Schmitz, Mrs. Benjamin F. Briggs, who was formerly Miss Dorothy Green, and Mrs. Marshall McLean, undertook to stimulate the clubs to foster the competitions for women.

Title Holding a Mistake.

The one thing that was aimed at and which Miles S. Charlock and George T. Adee of the ranking committee favored appeared to have been lost. It was their idea that the holding of the women's national championship at the beginning of the season was a mistake. They planned months before the list was made up to carry the women's championship over into September and so make it one of the great meetings of the closing season. To the dismay of many of the women this part of the plan does not seem to have worked successfully this year, due to the

## CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS FOR MALE STENOGRAPHERS

Owing to the unusual demand for male stenographers for field work under the civil service a special examination for entrance at a salary of \$300 per year will be held at Omaha and in other cities on May 18. While females will be permitted to take the examination it is said the larger demand is for male stenographers, many of whom are assigned to the Indian service or the land offices in this section of the United States.

Wonderful Cough Remedy.

Mr. D. P. Lawson of Edison, Tenn., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is a most wonderful cough, cold and lung medicine. 50c and \$1.00. All druggists—Advertisement."

## To Cuzco by Rail

(Continued from Page Five.)

cating soup and fried stuffs cooked over clay or sheet iron stoves while you wait.

In the shed part of the market the women have stalls, each about five feet square. I asked as to the prices and found that eggs are now selling at 24 cents a dozen. Beef costs 7 1/2 cents a pound and mutton 10 cents, whether it be lamb or old ram. The part of the animal from which the cut comes makes no difference. You pay the same for a steak cut from the loin or the neck. The butcher women have no scales and they guess at the weight.

Sold in Piles.

Vegetables are not sold by measure, but in piles, and the usual price per pile is 5 cents, or 7 1/2 cents American.

Here is a woman selling red peppers. She has a cloth covered with piles of each. They sell for 3 cents per pile. In the next stall are green beans, each containing a handful, and beside them cakes of native cheese the size of a biscuit that you can buy for a nickel.

A little farther over they are selling quinoa. This is an grain as big as the head of a pin that the Indians use to make mush. The piles are half a pint each and they cost 2 or 3 cents. The same woman has corn in piles of ten nibbles as long as your finger, and also hominy in a cloth looking like a dirty flag rag. The hominy grains are as big as my thumb nail, and about half as thick as my thumb.

I am interested in the potatoes. This is their natural home. The great-great-grandfathers and mothers of all our potatoes were born on this high plateau of the Andes. The tubers are of all colors and sizes; some as big as my fist, others the size of a thumb. Some are bright red, others yellow, others black, and some little ones are as pink as the toes of your baby, and not much bigger around. The pink ones are used to make soup.

Corn of Many Colors.

The corn also is of many colors and of different varieties. Here is a pile as black as your boots. A little further over is one of bright yellow and the next pile is dark red. The same woman has whole chuno for sale. By this I mean frozen potatoes which have been put over night in the water and then prinkled and frozen and dried. They will then last for years without spoiling, and are a favorite dish of the Indians.

It is interesting to watch the market women. Some of them are Cholos, as you can tell by their straw hats, and their complexions, which not so

dark as those of the Indians. They wear hats and shawls, and have skirts which come almost to the ankles. The Indian women have hats like a piepan with unturned brims and low crowns. They also wear shawls of red, blue, yellow or black. They have on embroidered waistcoats and voluminous skirts. A single woman may wear a half dozen skirts, so that her dress stands out as did those of our girls in the days of wire petticoats.

Plenty of Men Present.

There are Indian men by the hundreds talking about through the market. They are buying and selling, and there are Indian women going about with bundles on their backs and babies on the tops of the bundles. The men have flat round hats with brims turned up all around, and under the hats are knit caps of bright colors with ear flaps, which hang down to their necks. Some of the Indians are driving in llamas, loaded with goods, and some carry great packs on their shoulders containing vegetables and other wares which they have brought in from far away in the country. The whole scene is one of bright colors, but it is quiet, and the people are gentle and seem very timid. When I point my camera at them the women hide their faces and the children howl and go off on the run.

How Traffic is Handled.

and also of the streets throughout Cuzco, is the traffic and the way freight is carried. Everything comes in from the country on donkeys, or mules, or on llamas, or upon the backs of men and women. There is not a carriage in the whole city, and when one goes out to ride he must go horseback, or muleback. In coming in on the train I had the station master with me. He had been instructed by the

superintendent of the road to see that I got to my hotel, and as I have a great lot of baggage I told him he had better hire a carriage. He replied that there were no carriages in Cuzco, but that he might take the street car and that my typewriter and trunks could be carried on the backs of Indian cargadores. I found the street car to be a long box resting on wheels, with a team of four shaggy mules as the motor. There were half a dozen such cars, each with its separate team, and they were so crowded that I was barely able to get standing room. The cars run only to the trains, and those arrive and depart three times a week, so that if you can get a car, ride a day you are lucky. It is about a mile and a half from the railroad depot to the main plaza, and our mules went on the gallop.

Hotel Accommodations.

Our hotel, the Gasco, is within half a block of the track. It is run on the European plan, and we were able to get two very good rooms at a price of two gold dollars a day. Our meals we take at the hotel of Senor Pedro Zachez, which faces the great plaza and the cathedral. The entrance to this house is a cavolike passageway, through courts which are bad smelling and dirty, and it is only when you reach the dining room that you dare to cease from holding your nose. Once there the accommodations are better. The food is Peruvian, but the eggs are fresh and the meats are good. The landlord studies to please, and his price, \$1.5 a day for three meals, is low. The only trouble is the lack of good lights. Cuzco's only illuminants are coal oil and candles, and I frequently stumble over Indians as I go out of the hotel on the way to my rooms after dinner.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.